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The College Current.

VOL. 2. NO. 8.

VALPARAISO, IND., APRIL 15, 1899.

Single Copy, 7c.



PROF. J. H. CLOUD,
Department of Physics,
NORTHERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL.

RUSH

MEDICAL COLLEGE...

In Affiliation with the

University of Chicago.

THE CURRICULUM of this school of medicine requires a proper preliminary education, and four years of study in college, devoted to laboratory, didactic and clinical instruction, to recitations and to manual training in the use of instruments and appliances.

Instruction is given in two capacious, well-lighted edifices. The new building contains five large laboratories, in which are conducted the practical laboratory courses in Anatomy, Physiology and Histology, Chemistry, Materia Medica Pathology and Bacteriology.

The old building is devoted to instruction by clinics, didactic lectures, and by numerous important practical courses in manual training in manipulations and in the use of the instruments employed in medicine is a special feature of the instruction in this college. Systematic recitations, conducted in five commodious recitation rooms, are regarded as a most important means of teaching.

With over seventy professors and instructors, and with ample room and appliances, this school is able to furnish its classes with the most approved systematic education in medicine.

Physicians and medical students are invited to visit the laboratories and to inspect the educational appliances of this school.

For further information and for announcements apply to the College Clerk or to the Secretary.

J. H. Etheridge, M. D.

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The College Current

WELTY & DOTY, Publishers.
R. B. EWING, Editor.

Lillian Araba Cox, Editor Chicago Alumni
Dept., N. I. N. S.

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To Advertisers.

This certifies that the actual average issue
of THE COLLEGE CURRENT published bi-weekly
by our firm for the quarter ending Sept. 30, '98
has been Three Thousand and eighty copies.
(Signed) WADE BROS. and WISE.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this the
1st of Oct. '98 E. L. LOOMIS, Notary Public.

Advertising rates furnished on application
Address all communications or remittances
To THE COLLEGE CURRENT,
Box 62, VALPARAISO, IND.

EAST HALL.

Mid bureaus and lace curtains, lounges
and all,
Be it ever so humble, there's none like
East Hall.
A charm from the sky seemed our duty to
tell,
When rang in the morning the old College
bell.
An exile from night-watches dazzles in
vain,
Oh ring for my sad heart that "go bell" a-
gain.
The youths in the next room would leave
at its call,
While here they come whistling late through
the hall.
Oh who would live always in Vineyard or
Eliss,
Or even in Union, where all are so nice?
I care not for Corboy, Columbia or Mound
But long for that dear little "go bell's"
sweet sound.

Normal Poet.

HOW TO STUDY.

BY W. C. HOSMAN.

From a standpoint in Pharmacy.
In the first place one should have a
good, broad, general knowledge or
culture, for the man or woman who
confines and concentrates all the en-
ergy and force of life upon one sub-

ject or specialty is a weakling. Gen-
eral culture, no matter to what ex-
tent carried, broadens, quickens,
and stimulates, making the excep-
tional successful specialist.

The one great requisite for the
study of pharmacy and the use of
books is, as in all study, the power
of concentration. The ideal of con-
centration is of course such a power
of applying our whole attention to
the subject in hand, that external
noises or objects will not distract us
and the flitting thoughts and cares
of our daily life will not obtrude
themselves upon our notice. This
ideal of course is seldom if ever at-
tained, but we are capable of accu-
rate study only in so far as we are
able to concentrate our minds upon
our subject.

Perhaps another very important
condition of successful study lies in
oft-repeated reviews of our notes
and text-books. Important notes
should be underlined, and in referring
to a text book special attention
should be given to references under-
lined. A daily or even weekly re-
view of our work will thus not only
serve to refresh in our minds the
easily forgotten details, but will serve
as a great help to form a more ac-
curate conception of the subject.
Frequent reviews demand but little
time, to keep fresh in our minds
subjects which if left unturned soon
grow obscure and indistinct.

Practical experience such as we
may have had should be brought to
bear upon the study of our text.
No study in itself is of advantage
except as it bears upon the practical
details of the work. A person there-
fore who has had practical experi-
ence in pharmacy or in some of
the details involved in the work
which he is studying, is so much
better fitted to comprehend the text
book and to apply its rules and sug-
gestions. Even if a person has not

had practical experience, however,
he can often make a mental picture
and so reinforce what seems a theo-
retical statement with the practical
aspect of it. Especially is this true
in the study of chemistry.

All study should be constant and
in harmony with a general plan of
education. Round all the work in
a complete whole, which will repre-
sent the whole work we study. Note
the connection between different
subjects, their likenesses, their dif-
ferences, and combine this knowl-
edge into a comprehensive idea of
the work as a whole. Our minds
should be ever open to suggestions
of new methods of new methods of
performing our work, of new ways
of looking at the subject, of labor
saving devices or of any improve-
ments which will render our com-
prehension of it easier. At first of
course it may result in no success-
ful ideas, but once the habit is ac-
quired, we have in our possession
the ability of discriminating the use-
ful from the worthless, the essential
from the non-essential, and a sug-
gestiveness in all our work which
may lead to important improvements
or at least to mental satisfaction.

To summarize then the principal
things necessary in a successful
method of study are:

1. Have a good general culture.
2. Concentration.
3. Oft repeated reviews.
4. Bringing practical experience
to bear on the reading.
5. Making mental pictures of the-
oretical points.
6. Round all the work in a com-
plete whole.
7. Be open at all times to sugges-
tions for new methods.

Mrs. M. Marcy does fashionable
dressmaking. Satisfaction guaran-
teed. No. 18 College avenue.

Pure Drugs—College Pharmacy.

Prof. J. H. Cloud.

Of the younger members of the faculty of the N. I. N. S., there is none who deserves mention more than he, whose cut appears on the cover page of the CURRENT in this issue, Prof. J. H. Cloud. He was born in DeWitt county, Illinois, in 1871 and being the son of a farmer was raised on a farm. Mr. Cloud began teaching school when he was 19 years of age. He first came to Valparaiso in 1891 and then alternately taught and went to school, graduating in the Scientific and Elocution courses in 1893, after which he pursued the classic studies, teaching the experimental chemistry at the same time. Since then he has been a graduate student of John Hopkins University and also done post graduate work at the University of Chicago.

At present he has charge of the department of Physics which is growing and improving under his supervision. He began his present work in September 1897. No small part of his work also is his mathematical teaching which consists of geometry, trigonometry and analytics. His popularity as a teacher is shown in a manner by the surprise and presentation of the opal, as announced in the last issue of the CURRENT.

STAR SOCIETY.

The "Walter Scott" program at Star Hall, Saturday evening, April 8, was one of unusual merit. The rostrum was beautifully decorated with palms. This tropical environment together with the inspiring subject and the ability of the participants, gave the audience an enjoyable evening. Below is the program:

March, Ethel Tucker; invocation, P. H. Renshaw; essay—The Lady of the Lake—J. N. Hagan; vocal solo—A Dream—C. A. Nixon; recitation, Wallace Wright; piano solo, Ida Marie Raymond; essay—Scott's Prose—C. C. Haag; duet, Evelyn and Leona Shedd; recitation from

Scott, Katie Ertz. Tickets for the succeeding meetings can be had of members.

Crescent Society.

The first Crescent program of the present term was rendered in Crescent hall Friday evening, April 7. A large and appreciative audience was present.

The inaugural address of President J. S. Whelan received the close attention of his hearers. Mr. Whelan is a speaker of unusual force and a writer of no mean ability. The Crescents under his able management are sure of a prosperous and profitable term.

Edward Walters, in his comic recitation "The bicycle and the pup", tickled the risibilities of the audience to a marked degree. Mr. Walters was forced to respond to two encores.

"Marquis de LaFayette" was the subject of an oration by Orville A. Thomas. Mr. Thomas is one of the most promising members of the Junior law class. His style of delivery is very pleasing and his composition is excellent.

A recitation entitled, "Both sides of the Story", by Miss Anna May Diehl, was rendered in the usual charming manner of that young lady. The audience demanded her second appearance.

Vocal solos by Mrs. Addie Reed and Frank Ventresca were much appreciated by the assembly.

A piano duet by Misses Maude Crittendon and Maude Nilson was played with much spirit. The young ladies are pianists of much ability.

A violin solo by Oregon French closed the program. Mr. French is an artist on his instrument and his selections are always enjoyed.

Catholic Society.

The Catholic society held a very interesting meeting last Saturday night, in Room A.

The following program was rendered and well received by a very large audience.

Piano duet, Misses Daily and Stokes; recitation, Miss Ahern; vocal solo, Miss Daily; talk on Italy, Frank Vantresca; piano solo, Miss Annie Mahoney. The program was followed by a business meeting at which the constitution and by-laws for the government of the society were adopted.

Art Room Exhibit.

On Monday, the 3rd inst., the Art room at the College was thrown open to the public and a cordial invitation was extended to all who wished to see the work of that department.

There are 22 students in this special department, four gentlemen and eighteen young ladies, besides three drill classes, all under the instruction of Mrs. J. D. Dolson.

Seated around a table just inside the door were Misses Vira Jones, Edith Norris and Allie Dolson. As the visitors passed out they were asked to register and each one was presented with an Easter card prettily decorated by members of the class. During the day one thousand persons visited the room.

The room was very tastily arranged by Mrs. Dolson and her pupils. The first exhibit was of work done by the drill classes, showing great care in their preparation.

Next were drawings from life models, the work of students in the Art room. So many and well executed were the paintings and drawings that we were loath to leave. We would like to mention each one personally and speak of their work but lack of space forbids.

One of the prettiest paintings it has ever been our pleasure to look upon is one which was executed by Mrs. Dolson and is undoubtedly a masterpiece. It represents 16 to 1. A shock of corn showing 16 white ears and 1 red one. It should be seen to be appreciated.

Mrs. Dolson began teaching at the Normal last September and has won the esteem and confidence of her classes and is doing most excellent work.

The Jeffersonian Program.

The Jeffersonian program which was given in the Auditorium on Friday evening, March 31, and of which we made mention in our last issue, deserves more mention than we were able to give at that time and we are glad to present to our readers in this issue an extended account of the proceedings.

The literary part of the exercises consisted of four addresses delivered by Melnotte Miller, James C. Youdan, Robert A. Storm and J. E. Morris Bailey. The general issue was, "The Philippine Question." Messrs. Miller and Storm, representing the Star society, spoke on the affirmative side of the issue, while Messrs. Youdan and Bailey representing the Crescents, discussed the negative. A number of good arguments were presented by both sides.

Melnotte Miller, who was the first speaker of the evening, was born in Michigan in 1875, but his home is now near Elkhart, Indiana.

He taught school for three years with considerable success. Mr. Miller has been a member of the N. I. N. S. for the past two years and a half and in August next will finish the classic and special mathematic courses. He is an honest, upright Christian young gentleman who has given considerable time to the preaching of the gospel.

Mr. Miller has a good delivery and during his address presented some very forcible arguments. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Thomas Jefferson said that he stretched the constitution until it cracked when he purchased Louisiana. That same constitution has

since been similarly strained no less than six times, yet today it is stronger than at any time since it was signed by the master architects of our free and glorious government.

"Institutions are the lengthened shadows of great men, and governments are the developed products of the civilization of particular races or communities. Every advance in enlightenment has called for broader and freer principles of government. In every crisis of affairs some master hand has asserted itself, and although, often against a terrible current of opposition, has directed the strain of progress toward the broad ocean of truth.

"Such an hand was that of Thomas Jefferson in the first territorial crisis of this our 'Land of the Free and Home of the Brave.'

"Without controversy the Philippine question is the paramount issue of the day. It is discussed from the pulpit, platform, and press.

"History confirms the fact that from the birth of our republic its leading statesmen have argued, and its supreme court has decided that territory may be acquired by purchase, conquest, or cession and that it shall be ruled by congress.

"The Philippines are ours! Spain has given us a title in fee simple and moved out. The United States is regarded by the entire world as the rightful owner and sovereign of the whole group. What shall we do with them? Give them back to Spain? Sell them, or give them away? Abandon them to anarchy and degradation? In the name of humanity, by what principle of right would we restrain the hand of the murderer because his victim was at our door, yet allow unbridled vice and crime to reign supreme on the opposite side of the world?

"To sell them would be ridiculous, preposterous, yea, in the light of present circumstances, impossible. It would be a slave deal of such gigantic proportions as would put the middle ages to shame. Having destroyed the only government which has existed on those islands for more than three centuries, it would be genuine cowardice to abandon them to anarchy. To expect them, in their present condition, to govern themselves would be blank foolishness!

He who says our government proposes to make them vassals blasphemes the American nation. We can assist them as we have assisted others, and it is our duty to do so.

The commercial advantages to be enjoyed by the acquisition of this territory can not be enumerated.

* *

We must have a foothold in the Orient. We must take a hand in the affairs of the earth. We must keep abreast of time and progress. We must continue to lead the world! Our flag has been on every sea, but once has it ever been lowered when raised, and in the name of God and humanity let it never descend again."

James C. Youdan was the second speaker of the evening. This young man has worked his way to the front in oratory. He is a natural speaker. His appearance on the platform, his life and energy, the fire of his delivery and flow of language, render him one of the foremost speakers of the College. He said in part:



Mr. James C. Youdan, Crescent Speaker.

"Enthusiasts may paint glowing pictures of the Philippines but the stubborn fact remains that white men cannot labor under a tropical sun. The white man can never be anything but a slave holder under such climatic conditions. The evils that would flow from the retention of the Philippines are undamable—or undamnable—and you may take it in any sense you like. For over twenty years the American laboring man has struggled to keep foreign pauper labor out of the Union; now with one treasonable make-shift our opponents would swamp every field of American labor with Chinamen, Malays, Negritos and all that countless horde that throngs the Philippines. The damaging consequences of cheap labor to the brawn and muscle of the nation is too apparent to need comment. It is useless to argue that they are not citi-



Mr. Melnotte Miller, Star Speaker.

zens or will be if retained. A citizen of the United States is a person born or naturalized, owing allegiance to, and under the jurisdiction of this government. A citizen of the United States may travel from North to South, from the East to the West, he may roam hither and thither throughout the Union, and so far as it is conducive to public policy, he has freedom of speech, freedom of the press; he may live and labor and worship after his own fashion and all this under the protecting folds of the American flag. It is true, indeed, that Congress has power to legislate for territories but it has no power on earth nor from Heaven to fasten the manacles of slavery upon any people.

"Bungling statesmanship has won for this nation the everlasting hatred of the Filipinos. Therefore the only form of government that can be maintained in the archipelago will be militarism, accompanied by all its fatal attendants of political corruption, tyranny and oppression. What does the retention of all this territory, this useless territory mean? It means a larger standing army, a greater sea power; it not only means a stronger land force and more navy, but the burdens of the people are to be increased for the benefit of a few: and I apprehend that the taxes that are to be wrung from the people by existing laws will be but a penny in the slot, compared with the exactions necessary to launch this government upon this revolutionary policy of world-wide aggression and convert it into that ghastly mockery, that masquerading despot, a military republic."

Mr. Youdan then concluded with an earnest appeal to stand by the flag of our fathers and not convert it into a meaningless, hypocritical insinuation.

Mr. Storm was the next affirmative speaker. His discourse was marked with great earnestness, broad foundation, clear analysis, and progressive ideas. He made a pleasing impression on his hearers. His delivery was distinct and forcible. His address as a whole showed much previous deliberation. It was one of his best efforts. On several occasions Mr. Storm has displayed marked ability as an orator.

After speaking at some length relative to the acquisition of the Philippines Mr. Storm said in part:

"We have acquired an indefeasible title, not by an inglorious conquest, not by the extermination of a whole human race, not to appease

a selfish greed for territory and to satiate a craving spirit of plunder; but as a meagre recompense for our boys in blue who sacrificed their lives upon the World's altar that God's law affecting all mankind might be sealed with human blood."

* *



Mr. Robert A. Storm, Star Speaker.

"Our policy has ever been one of expansion. Our Union originally included but thirteen states extending along the narrow seaboard of the Atlantic and housed in by the rugged peaks of the Alleghanies. But the young giant soon broke his chain. Human industry and ingenuity cannot be pent up. Intelligence breaks down ancient barriers. The tide of civilization is irresistible. By the purchase of the Louisiana province, under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, our destiny as a nation was sealed; commerce was given a greater freedom; the doors to invention unbarred and the United States was made the peer of the strongest and most progressive nation in the world."

* *

In conclusion he said: "Retain the Philippines because they by right belong to us. Retain the Philippines because they are the goal of commerce. Retain the Philippines because humanity demands it. They would give an impetus to American seamen; they would be a source of perpetual wealth. Retain them, for liberty will not rest until it has conquered tyranny wherever it exists."

J. E. Morris Bailey, the last speaker on the negative side of the question, was born at Columbus, Ohio, but later moved with his parents to Indiana where he was educated in the public schools. From 1889 to 1893

he was a student in this school where in 1893 he completed the Scientific and Classic courses, save greek in the latter course. In the fall of '93 he went to Spokane, Washington, where he was principal in the public schools. While in Washington Mr. Bailey took the examination and secured a Teacher's State Life Diploma for that state. From Spokane he came to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he studied one year in the University at that place. This year he will complete the law course in the N. I. L. S.

Mr. Bailey has had quite a little experience as a campaign speaker, a lecturer and instructor in institute work. He presents a good appearance on the stage, his thought and composition are beyond reproach and his style of delivery is above the ordinary. He has spoken on several of the special programs during the year and has won for himself the enviable reputation of a speaker.

After arguments of the previous speakers and emphasizing the principles for which the negative speakers contended, he said in part:

"For the U. S. to retain the Philippines is a violation of the American theory of government. My friends, I want you to bear in mind and ever to remember that when the speakers for the affirmative of this proposition attack American theory of government they are attacking a theory of government that is a growth, a development, dating back



Mr. J. E. Morris Bailey, Crescent Speaker.

through the ages to the days before the Magna Charta, a theory of government that has been tried and found good, weighed in the balance and not found wanting, that has been established through the noble efforts, the patient toil and the heroic sacrifices of the wisest statesmen of the ages past and gone, of the noble martyrs who upon the thousand fields sacrificed their warm life blood in the cause of liberty and humanity; a theory of government that has made possible the existence of this great, grand, good government of ours known and recognized throughout the world today as the leading nation of its time; a nation whose eulogies are restricted to no tongue but sung in every language."

* *

"In this country every citizen is entitled to have a voice in the affairs of government. This requires that the citizen should be educated, intelligent and industrious. That such is so is readily seen when we stop to consider that upon the action of each individual citizen depends not only the welfare of him who acts but also the happiness and prosperity of more than seventy millions of fellow citizens, the strength, the growth, the perpetuity of this broad land, of this great nation, with its glad people, its happy homes, its industrious cities, its great, grand, prosperous states filled with the hum of industry, the music of toil, the thousand songs of trade, yea, the grand chorus of commerce heard in all lands and upon every sea."

* *

"Our forefathers, the heroes of the Revolution, the founders of the Republic, declared on that day which gave birth to the nation that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, taxation without representation is tyranny, but despite these holy principles, the sacred battle cry of those trying times, the affirmative speakers have proclaimed tonight that the U. S. should retain the Philippines as a means of civilizing the inhabitants, though it be against their will, should retain the islands on account of the commercial advantages that would be gained by this country, though it be without the consent of those struggling people

"We of the negative maintain that the U. S. have no right to impose civilization upon those people, even though they be inferior to the Amer-

ican race, would love their liberty just as well, that those people have as much right to live their wild, reckless life, near to Nature's heart, as the American people have to live their highly civilized and Christian life, with all its rum, wrongs, corruptions and oppression; that the U. S. has no right to retain those islands against the will of the inhabitants merely because it benefits the sugar trusts and commercial corporations of this country and to do so is imposing upon those people the same burden against which our Revolutionary forefathers contended when they fought the oppressive Navigation Act passed by the British parliament to strengthen the commerce of England."

* *

"We maintain further that for the U. S. to return the Philippines is according to our American theory of government an injustice to the people of those distant islands, an imposition upon American citizenship of today, a robbery perpetrated upon the generations yet unborn, for it introduces into our political system that element which in the days to come will rob posterity of the blessings bequeathed us by our fathers. We maintain that the U. S. should not retain the Philippines because it is a violation of the American theory of government, an abandonment of our national policy and contrary to the best interests of the nation.

Mr. Miller, the first speaker of the evening, closed the debate and in the few minutes allowed him summed up the arguments.

The speakers all deserve great credit for the care in which their addresses had been prepared and the able way in which they were delivered.

Michigan Society.

The Michigan society has been reorganized with the following energetic officers at its head:

J. C. Youdan, president; W. O. Lamb, vice-president; Minnie Grady, secretary; Josephine Mogg, treasurer; N. D. Murchison, first marshal; Horace Cobb, second marshal; A. E. Scanlon, first critic; Mable Southwick, second critic; Josie Eister, first chorister; Nellie Mowrey, second critic; W. O. Lamb, E. L. Minor and O. P. Ines, executive committee.

The society has organized itself into an extemporaneous speaking

club and the prospects are good for a successful term's work.

Bogarte Elocution Society.

In Recital Hall on Thursday evening, April 6, the B. E. S. gave their first program of the term. The hall was very comfortably filled when the curtain rose.

The entertainment opened with a few remarks by the newly elected president, John J. McCaffrey. Then followed a recitation "Our Folks" by C. J. Hobbs, delivered as only Mr. Hobbs can in his droll Yankee fashion. A violin solo was then given by James Thatcher in a manner which prompted a general encore. Flora Williams recited "An Incident of War" in her own peculiar way and received a hearty ovation. Bryson Overholt, the popular young soprano, then sang "Because" and was enthusiastically called back for a second selection. "Mary Ann's Escape," a recitation by Florence Wardell was well delivered and appreciated. The two midget pupils of Miss Ertz, Hazel McNay and Edna Agar, gave a pantomime entitled "Oh, Yah, Aint Dat Fine." The children never fail to create a sensation wherever they appear. Their appearances before large audience is such as many older persons may envy. They were heartily encored and responded with "Coming thro' the Rye." The Columbian Song Illustrators closed the program with "Old College Chums," Gertrude Polk acting as soloist with Alfred Dodd, Thomas Polk, Charles Summers and Roy Drom in the chorus.

Read Mr. Lee's advertisement on page 11 of this issue.

The College Pharmacy opposite Commercial Hall furnishes everything in the druggists line.

Prof. J. E. Roessler entertained a party of students Thursday evening who are in his advanced German class.

Rev. John L. Brandt gives his "Passion Play" one week from Friday night on College Hill for the benefit of the Alumni association.

CHICAGO ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

Attorney J. Byron Paine has removed to the Kedzie building, 120 Randolph street, where he is nicely located. Mr. Paine is a bright young lawyer and is meeting with success in his profession. He is making a specialty of corporation and commercial law.

Dr. B. J. Cigrand has been ill and confined to his home for the past four or five weeks, but at this writing is, we are pleased to learn, able to be down to his office for business. As a guest of honor he gave a highly interesting address at Commencement at the Chicago Dental College one evening last week.

Ex-president F. K. Blake was successful in the late municipal election, having been elected alderman of the 26th ward. In so far as we have been able to learn, Mr. Blake is the first member of our Society to hold this office in the city of Chicago. Thus has one more honor been bestowed upon an alumnus of the N. I. N. S. We extend our sincere congratulations.

During Thursday of last week, the day on which our Spanish-American war heroes, whose remains were brought home on the "Ocean Hearse" from our new possessions, were interred, flags were displayed and floated at half mast over all the principal business houses and private residences of the entire city. A beautiful tribute to the brave boys who thus sacrificed their lives in behalf of their country.

While Easter day has been past for some time, the Easter season really reached Chicago only Sunday last, just two weeks late. But it is evidently at hand now, and the flower-lined streets, with the fragrance of lily and rose and hyacinth on the air, and the shops which display a bewildering array of color and of dainty devices, all prophesy the nearness of spring, to say nothing of the reminders of this beautiful season in the covers of the various

periodicals and booklets. Crosses embroidered in silver lilies decorate exquisite booklets and some of the magazines have most artistic covers, all in keeping with the Eastertide. This delightful weather is a welcome relief after the unusually long and extremely cold winter.

We were privileged to be in attendance at an entertainment on Friday evening given by Mr. Edwin Barker, the monologue artist of whom it has been said, he has no superior. David Copperfield was impersonated so perfectly by this "entertainment king" that the wonderfully delivered characters seemed as real as if a whole troupe were acting. Mr. Barker's power of expression is excellent; this together with the addition of a few twitches of his hair at times makes of him a real 'umble Iriah Heep and an eloquent bombastic Macawber. Little Emily's flight and return is one of the principal features represented. In the language of an eminent Chicago divine, Mr. Barker is a master in his profession. No doubt we are made happier, broader and better by such entertainments. While thus seeing the different characters of this master-piece of literature of Dicken's portrayed, we were wont to recall most vividly Prof. Bogarte's striving with a number of our elocution class to have them read correctly the parts of "Little Dora" and Master David Copperfield."

Be Regular.

One of the most difficult of all minor habits to acquire is that of regularity. It ranks with that of order. The natural inclination of most persons is to defer until the last possible moment, or to put off to another time, when this can possibly be done. Yet habits of regularity contribute largely to the ease and comforts of life. A person can multiply his efficiency by it. We know persons who have a multitude of duties, and who perform a vast amount of work daily, who set apart certain hours for given duties, and

are there at the moment and attend rigidly to what is on hand. This done, and other engagements are met, each in order, and a vast deal accomplished, not by strained exertion, but by regularity. The mind can be so trained to this that, at certain hours in the day, it will turn to a particular line of duty, at other hours to other and different labors. The very diversity is restful, when attended to in regular order.

There are those who confuse, and rush, and attempt to do several things at once and accomplish little; while another will quietly proceed from one duty to another, and easily accomplish a vast amount of work. The difference is not in the capacity of the two, but in the regular method of the one as compared with the irregular and confused habits of the other.

FIFTY YEARS OLD.

Yesterday was the fifty-third anniversary of the Pennsylvania railroad company, it having been incorporated by an act of the legislature on April 13, 1846. The company was organized in Philadelphia in March, 1847. From this beginning which, up to the running of the first train through from Philadelphia to Pittsburg in December, 1852, has grown one of the mightiest railroad systems in the world. The company now has over 9,000 miles of actual railroad and 16,000 miles of track, the system comprising one-twentieth of all the railroad mileage in the United States. The Pennsylvania railroad and allied organization leased lines, etc., of which there are no fewer than 182, represent an invested capital of nearly \$900,000,000. The net earnings for the last year were \$39,960,140. Of the expenses not less than \$60,000,000 is annually paid out in wages.

AN UNIQUE PRESENT.

Congressman Crumpacker has received from Walter H. Evans, now in Porto Rico, a mahogany cane made from wood of a house built by Ponce de Leon 384 years ago. The wood was taken from a window sill and is highly appreciated by its owner.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Prof. Bogarte was in Huntington county yesterday and today lecturing.

Miss Cora Jones, of the music department, sang at chapel Thursday morning.

A. O. Kline, a Scientific of last year, is in school again taking work in the Commercial department.

College band plays at Fair ground today for base ball game between College and Scientific class teams.

Prof. Kinsey, by request, will deliver his lecture on "Dignity of Fiction" at Evansville, this state today.

Mrs. Etta McEwen-Hiscock, of Earlville, Illinois, is back on the Hill for a few days visit after an absence of nine years.

Miss Myrtle Hamilton, of Delton, Wisconsin, an Elocution graduate of five years ago, has returned to school on College Hill.

Miss Martha Allison, of Chicago, a music graduate of two years ago was at chapel Thursday morning and sang a beautiful solo.

Prof. Foust, of Knox, Supt. of Starke county, was on the Hill Thursday. The Prof. was a graduate of the Scientific class of 1894.

H. A. Munson, a Commercial graduate of last year, holds a very lucrative position with Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlet & Co., of Chicago.

Fifteen of the young people of the Normal including four members of the faculty, spent a very pleasant time at Sager's Lake Thursday evening. They had lunch along. The party returned to the Hill about eight o'clock.

In a letter from Prof. Wm. E. Ashcraft, of Chattanooga Normal University, Chattanooga, Tenn., we are glad to learn that he has been selected to observe and measure the 4600 children of the Chattanooga schools for the National Bureau of Education. Also that he has engagements for nine weeks of institute work with prospects of two more if dates can be arranged.

No vice-president of the United States has been renominated for 50 years.

Purdue university celebrates Morrill day in honor of Vermont's lately deceased senator.

Mr. Howser, of Michigan City, a student at the College in 1875 was on the Hill yesterday for the first time since he left school.

Prof. McAuley, who has been at Indiana Mineral Springs taking a needed rest, will return today and resume his work Monday.

The Indiana State Medical society will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary at the annual meeting to be held in Indianapolis June 2 and 3.

Those desiring bicycles this year should steer clear of the advertisement, "A perfect charm of a bicycle for three dollars and eighty-five cents, to introduce the goods." It is a watch charm with a smokeless lamp.

Gaust is the smallest republic in the world. It has an area of one mile and a population of 140. It has existed since 1648, and is recognized by both Spain and France. It is situated on the flat top of a mountain in the Pyrenees, and has a president who is elected by the council of 12.

Over Zola's study is the motto, "No day without something accomplished," which rule he has followed all his life. He does not believe in the work that is dashed off, but his method of composition is painstaking in the extreme. When he has to describe a place he always visits it first.

Last year Professor Clark, the Elocutionist of the Chicago University, gave us a reading of Julius Cæsar. This year he will give his favorite selection, King Lear. The reading will be in the College Auditorium some Saturday afternoon in May. Admission 10 cents. Preparatory to this there will be a class in King Lear each Saturday in Room C at 7:30 a. m. This will be free to all. Every one will be welcome.

MANY UNMARKED GRAVES.

One-Third of the Dead Ex-Governors of Indiana Have No Stones to Mark Their Graves.

The state senate committee appointed to locate the burial places of Indiana's ex-governors to the end that the state may erect monuments over those whose last resting places are not marked, have completed the work. Including William Henry Harrison, the Indiana territorial governor, there are 24 of these dead. Eight of the graves are unmarked, and it is over these mounds that the monuments will be erected with the \$1,500 appropriation set aside for the purpose. These graves are those of William Hendricks, at Fairmount cemetery, Madison; Noah Noble, at Crown Hill, Indianapolis; Samuel Bigger, at Fort Wayne; Ashbel P. Willard, at New Albany; Isaac P. Gray, at Union City; Ira J. Chase, at Crown Hill, Indianapolis and Claude Matthews, at Clinton. The family of Gov. Matthews will be permitted to erect the monument, as they have not had time to perform that duty.

William Henry Harrison is buried at North Bend, O.; Thomas Posey, at Shawneetown, Ill.; Raliff Boone, at Louisiana, Mo.; James Brown Ray, at Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati and Joseph A. Wright, in New York City.

The eleven whose graves are properly marked are: Jonathan Jennings, at Charles' on; James Whitcomb, at Greenlawn, Indianapolis; Paris C. Dunning, at Bloomington; Abram Hammond, at Crown Hill, Indianapolis; Henry S. Lane, at Crawfordsville; Oliver P. Morton, at Crown Hill, Indianapolis; Conrad Baker, at Evansville; Thomas A. Hendricks, at Crown Hill, Indianapolis; Jamee D. Williams, at Vincennes; Albert G. Porter, at Crown Hill, Indianapolis; Alvin P. Hovey, at Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Richards, an elderly lady living at 28 College avenue, died yesterday afternoon. Remains will be taken to Kankakee, Ill., for burial.

Meade leads—in Photography.

Leoti L. Hood has changed his address from Parker to Ridgeville, this state.

Memorial day exercises in Fort Wayne will be in charge of the Sons of Veterans.

President McKinley will be invited to the state G. A. R. encampment at Terre Haute.

Mrs. J. Keating, of Chicago, has renewed her subscription to the CURRENT for another year.

Wayne county W. C. T. U. will send a letter to the czar of Russia, commending his peace scheme

Miss Inez Eaton, of Wanatah, a student of '94 visited friends on the Hill last week and attended Chapel.

Union Hall, one of the most popular rooming halls on College Hill, will be known in the future as Graduate Hall.

A. B. Halverson, one of our Chicago subscribers, has changed his address from 1167 Larondale Ave., to 859 Turner Ave.

We are very glad to place the name of Mrs. Agnes L. Higgins, of Chicago upon our books as a subscriber for the CURRENT.

Mrs. Lois Wilson Jellies has been unable to attend school the past term on account of the illness of her mother and daughter but expects to resume her work soon.

Miss Johanna Engebo returned Sunday from a visit in Hammond, where she has been enjoying a much needed rest. Miss Engebo is a graduate of the Music course this year.

Students, call at the College Green House, Monroe street, and see our fine line of cut flowers. Special attention given to students desiring flowers for parties, recitals etc. Effie Coulter & Co.

We originate, others imitate our mode of advertising, styles of pictures, in fact our entire business is imitated by our competitors. This means only one thing, WE ARE LEADERS. Meade's studio, over Salisbury's music store.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

BY ROBERT A. STORM.

MOTIONS.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

1. To Fix the Time and Place to Which the Assembly Shall Adjourn.
2. Adjourn.
3. Questions of Privilege.
4. Call for the Orders of the Day.

INCIDENTAL MOTIONS.

5. Appeal.
6. Objection to the Consideration of a Question.
7. The Reading of Papers.
8. Leave to Withdraw a Motion.
9. Suspension of the Rules.

SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS.

10. To Lay on the Table
11. The Previous Question
12. To Postpone to a Certain Time.
13. To Commit, or Refer, or Re-Commit
14. To Amend
15. To Postpone Indefinitely.

MAIN MOTION.

16. The object of the motion To Lay on the Table is to remove for that meeting the subject under discussion and whatever adheres to it, to be taken up again at the next meeting. A society which holds its meetings only weekly or monthly, the subject laid on the table at the previous meeting should be allowed to be taken from the table at the one succeeding. Such is the utility of this motion that if properly and judiciously employed it will greatly facilitate the transaction of business in a manner best suited to the needs of all concerned.

17. Ordinarily, if a subject is laid on the table, it takes with it everything that adheres to the subject. But there are these three noted exceptions: (1) If the motion to reconsider is laid on the table, the matter which it was proposed to reconsider remains unchanged; (2) an appeal being laid on the table sustains the decision of the chair until taken from the table again and carried; (3) if an amendment to the minutes is laid on the table, the minutes remain unaffected. A

question of privilege introduced when another motion is pending does not affect, when laid on the table, the motion then before the house,

LAW NOTES.

Photographer Reading is preparing a class picture for the Seniors.

Many of us feel that the end is near and are hustling for locations.

Our class poet, A. H. Brown, is busy hustling to get his poem ready.

H. Wilkins and Chas. Taylor spent a few days in Chicago last week.

Mr. Murphy, a Junior of last year, joined the Senior class last week.

The Seniors have appointed committees to arrange for graduating exercises.

Prof. Jones' law lectures are very interesting and are much appreciated by the boys.

Ten or twelve new members have joined the Junior class this term and more are coming.

The interest in Moot court continues and we feel that it is the next thing to actual practice.

The Seniors take examination in commercial paper and in constitutional limitations today.

Spring is now with us and the boys congregate in front of the law building instead of in front of the stove.

The Seniors elected a class treasurer last week. J. M. Smith was the lucky one and now has plenty of money.

The Seniors have several poets who stand high in the poetic world and bid fair to rank with Lowell and Longfellow.

The Seniors will finish Beech on Private Corporations on Monday and will at once tackle Pomryon Code remedies for a finish.

Albert Kraft, one of our Seniors, was called home on Monday on account of the sickness of his father and brother. We hope to see him back soon.

**Opening of the Popular Grand Haven
Route to Milwaukee and the
Northwest via Steamboat
Express.**

Commencing Monday, April 10, the summer service across Lake Michigan will be resumed for the season of 1899, connecting with the Steamboat-Express train No. 17 of the Detroit and Milwaukee division of the Grand Trunk Railway System leaving Detroit at 4:05 p. m., (excepting Sundays) arriving at Grand Haven 11 p. m., connecting there with first class passenger connecting steamers of the Crosby Transportation Co. (carrying the United States mail), arriving at Milwaukee 6:30 a. m., making all connections for the northwest. Rates always lower than by all-rail routes. Tickets can be had of all agents of Grand Trunk Railway, and connecting lines. Fast Steamboat Express train has buffet car attached in which refreshments are served at reasonable rates between Detroit and Grand Haven.

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WURD IZ DIS MUÇ BETR:

WE SORLI PE FOR TIM AND
SPES OV EVRI IDL LETR.

Trø speliñ nêdz a singl sijn
for evri letr spokn; and dis
in propr plas bj rôl in nò kes
tu be bròkn.

Sò nò for gidans in dis sjens
her'z a propr sampl ov yus
for nù and dxtful sijnz in fol-
oij egzempl:

“if we spel plan, and art
trijz nò on el wurdz sò tu dø,
nù metodz ðarbj briñ muç
fortr megr.” luk dis trø.

De nam ov evri vsel iz its
sònd az her we se; de nam ov
evri konsònant lik be, ge, he,
we, ye.

Abst 10,000,000 fet ov Men
burçwud wil be sent tu Ing-
land and Skotland dis yer for
spølz. De wud iz kut in smøl
løgz in wintr, sòd at milz ner
de forest in de sprin, and pild
up for sezuniñ in werm weðr,
abst de midl ov Jun. Den de
barz ar bundld and sent tu
Bangor bj rel, hwar de ar lod-
ed jenr-ali intu stemfips for de
Yuropean market.

Negofiesunz pendin for sum
weks past hav kulmineted in
definit aksun tord de organiz-
esun ov a korporesun tu trans-
akt a jenr-al bankin biznes at
Manela. J. and W. Siligman
& Kumpani, New York, ar at
de hed ov de entrpriz, and de
nù bank wil be redi for biznes
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ANNOUNCEMENT.

The next annual winter course will begin Wednesday, October 6, 1898, and continue until April 5, 1899. The statements made below as to conditions, fees and courses of lectures relate to the year ending April 5, 1899, only.

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The fee for each year is practically \$100. Board, including light and fuel can be obtained at a convenient distance from the college at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week.

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